



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
**ALEXANDRIA:**  
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1858.

**Mr. Everett's Address.**  
Liberty Hall was completely filled on Thursday night, to hear Mr. Everett's celebrated address on the Character of Washington. We do not remember to have seen a greater crowd in that spacious room on any previous occasion. The number of ladies present was remarked as unusual, for a public meeting.

Mr. Everett was presented to the audience, in some happy and appropriate remarks, by Wm. H. Fowler, esq., on behalf of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. The introduction was graceful, and in good taste.

Mr. Everett then arose, and for—we were about to say how long, but really, after he commenced, "we took no note of time"—but we will substitute, until he concluded, held that large assemblage spell-bound by his eloquence. It was an effort, undoubtedly, of great power and beauty, worthy of the subject and the orator. We do not know that we can pay a higher compliment than this, to the theme and the speaker. Seldom has this community had an opportunity of enjoying such an intellectual feast. From beginning to end, it was replete with eloquence and beautiful imagery, not overloading and obscuring the picture drawn, but only adding to its beauty and interest. The language was pure, and even idiomatic—the style after the best models of English composition—the delivery not strained nor boisterous, but within the bounds of correct oratory—the illustrations apposite—the sentiments noble, generous, and patriotic, and the delineations of character sketched by a master's hand. The address was an unalloyed flow of real eloquence—to which a sweet voice, a winning manner, and a correct pronunciation, added a charm, which captivated the feelings and satisfied the judgment.

We have often wondered how Mr. Everett could repeat this address as many times as he has delivered it, with so much of unflagging spirit as he manifests. But if he always speaks to such audiences as he had here, we wonder no longer. Their interest, and even enthusiasm, would lend a vigor to any orator, no matter how familiar his own words might be to his own ears. The hearty and spontaneous applause which burst forth frequently, and was restrained only more frequently, by the desire not to lose a sentence, and yet shown in the eyes and countenances of the listeners, must have been felt by the speaker. It was heart responsive to heart, and the pleasure given must have been returned to, and acknowledged by, the mind capable of eliciting such emotions.

To add that there is no dissenting voice to the estimate we have formed of Mr. Everett's address, and to the general opinion of his merits as an orator, as far as we heard, is hardly necessary. His public speeches are always of the highest order, but, probably, his Oration on Washington will be considered his best effort. Of him, it may be said, as has been said of an ancient orator, that his speeches "give that delight which is analogous to gracefulness in action, to melody in a series of sounds, and to beauty in the most beautiful of all visible objects, the human form. He is a fair specimen of that Attic roundness in oratory, to which nothing should be added, and from which nothing should be taken away, without destroying its justness and its symmetry, and of which those who assist their mental operations by material helps, will have the best idea by taking in their hands a sample of the finest grain. He brings into each branch of the subjects he discusses, a felicity of performance, that, as Johnson said of Goldsmith, he always seems to do best, that which he is doing—possessing that equable flow of language where the words do not take off from the ideas, and where ideas are not consulted to the absolute exclusion of words, where gentle metaphor, like knells upon a rich champagne, relieve all the details, and where the arrangement is so masterly that every former part gives strength to that which follows, and every latter brings some light to all that precedes."

Col. Benton, in his Abridgement of the Debates in Congress, sketches the Sixteenth Congress, the first under the second administration of Mr. Monroe. It contrasts with the Congresses of the past few years. He says:—"There they were, day in and day out, at their places, punctual to every duty, ripe in wisdom, rich in knowledge, modest, virtuous, decorous, deferential, and wholly intent upon the public good. There I made my first acquaintance with the federal government, and the great rush to hear at the out-sets—the indifference and falling off of hearers after a few minutes—and the drowning of the speaker's voice at intervals, by the roaring of other halls and baying of more loud voices, if not more eloquent donkeys! I was completely drowned at your State Fair, some years back, by a band of music and other brutal noises. Try to help me in this respect, if I go, as I mean to."

**A Suggestion.**  
Horace Greeley has made a partial promise to deliver an address at the next Lafayette county Fair at Connersville, Ind. In his letter, in reply to the invitation, he says:—"You, of course, have read the celebrated what a farce is often made of the agricultural addresses—the great rush to hear at the out-sets—the indifference and falling off of hearers after a few minutes—and the drowning of the speaker's voice at intervals, by the roaring of other halls and baying of more loud voices, if not more eloquent donkeys! I was completely drowned at your State Fair, some years back, by a band of music and other brutal noises. Try to help me in this respect, if I go, as I mean to."

**Mormon Freedom.**  
In a sermon by Heber, delivered on the 20th of December, in Great Salt Lake City, he says:—"I will tell you the day of our separation has come, and we are a free and independent people, isolated a thousand miles from the Christian nation, and thanks be to our God, forever, and we are the people of God, and this is the kingdom of King Emanuel, in these mountains, and He will gather all nations unto us, they that will be gathered, and those who will not He will compel them."

Navigation on the Chesapeake and Ohio, and Alexandria Canals will now be resumed in a few days. The Cumberland Telegraph, speaking of the Coal trade, says:—"It is generally conceded that but a small amount of coal will be shipped by this channel in the early part of the season. The demand at present is not very brisk, and orders come in slowly. The financial pressure has had its effect upon the coal trade as well as upon all other branches of business. As soon as they revive, a corresponding revival will take place in the coal trade. The latter is dependent upon the former. Money is now getting more abundant East and North, and is accessible to manufacturers. This will enable them to resume operations, thus creating a demand for supplies of coal, and rendering the coal companies able to push the mining business forward with vigor. But this will take time. Still all must wait patiently for its occurrence."

The body of a man, greatly mutilated by hogs and dogs, was found among some bushes in a field near Fort Hamilton, New York, a few days since. Information being given to Coroner Bennett, of Brooklyn, he ascertained that it was the body of Ephraim H. Howell, late a director of the Grocers' Bank of New York, who had been missing since November last. A revolver was found by his side, and one barrel had been discharged, which gave rise to the supposition that he had committed suicide. A valuable gold watch and chain, and some money were also discovered near the remains.

The Fairfax News says:—"We have no hesitation in saying from the feeling manifested on Monday last, and we took some pains in endeavoring to ascertain public opinion, that the vote of the Delegate from this county, against appropriations to our unfinished works, is emphatically disapproved of by a large majority of our citizens. We yet hope he may retract his steps and aid these works to their completion, for we are assured that, unless this be done, the large interest the State now has in them may be lost."

An examination was made on Saturday last in Norfolk, relative to the fire which occurred on the previous afternoon at Mr. Dye's Rope Walk. It was evident from the testimony, that the oakum in one of the large cylinders in the furnishing room of the building which was burned, had ignited from the friction of the iron in the cylinder.

In New York, on Wednesday, a man named Christopher Reynolds killed his brother, Dennis Reynolds, by stabbing him to the heart with a carving knife. The murdered man was a wife and two children, and Christopher being without family lived with him. They occupied the basement of a house in Pacific street.

R. W. Hughes, formerly editor of the Richmond Examiner, and Mr. Johnson, of New York, are now the principal writers for the editorial department of the Washington Union.

Miss Hosmer's beautiful statue of Beatrice Cenci, is now on exhibition at Phillips' Art Gallery, in Washington.

Wednesday's debates and proceedings of the two Houses of Congress filled forty columns of the official report.

There is a report that Forrest, the tragedian, has been "converted" at one of the religious revivals at the North.

We have received from Mr. Geo. E. French, the April number of Harper's Magazine.

**Letter from Gov. Wise.**

RICHMOND, Va., March 13, 1858.—GENTLEMEN: I gratefully acknowledge yours of the 10th, and regret that it will not be in my power to be present with the Irish citizens of Washington and their friends at the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint. I thank you for your appreciation of my support of the principles of civil and religious liberty and of the rights of adopted citizens. If naturalization had done more than to demonstrate the nobility of the race of Irishmen, that, though it may not flourish under the dominion of British monarchy, it finds a soil in the land of the free; congenial to the development of traits of greatness which make America smile as sweetly for the future as Ireland mourns for her grandeur of the past, it would have done enough to forbid a departure from the patriotic policy of opening wide the door of an asylum to the oppressed of every land. In no sphere however high or humble, has the Irish stock failed to illustrate its energy, its intellect, its activity, and endurance in the encounter of American enterprise and progress. From Montgomery to Quebec down to the mistle and spade of any canal or turnpike—on every battle-field, in the forum, in the halls of legislation, and in the but of the laborer, the heart of the Irishman has beaten high, and his head and his hand have done their worst for the honor of his race and the welfare of his adopted country. Here, he, the lone orphan, has been brought to leave behind him when he comes to a country of religious freedom—he loses whatever bigotry beset him at home. Here he finds that the lion and the lamb may lie down together in peace, and that Protestants and Catholics may be brothers in civil privileges, and be at peace in the privileges of conscience. They mingle with each other and with the native stock of America, and they help to make a crop in our country which cannot be conquered. Above all, their heartfelt devotion to Old Ireland here, I give you.

John Phillips Curran, the advocate in 1798 "He was upright, when honor was rebellion; he stood by the accused and the doomed, when to pity was to participate; and he was loyal to liberty, when even to name her was almost to die."

Yours, truly, HENRY A. WISE.

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**News of the Day.**

**"To show the very age and body of the Times."**  
Mr. Crittenden's speech in the Senate, attracted the largest audience of any Kansas speech. Mr. Stoeckel, Lord Napier, and many members of the House of Representatives were on the floor. Mr. Crittenden and several of the ladies of the Senators in the galleries, and his friends crowded round him shortly after he had concluded, and congratulated him.

The Texas creditors are memorializing Congress that the undistributed \$100,000, now remaining in the Treasury, shall be distributed among them in proportion to the several claims. \$7,000,000 were appropriated by Congress to satisfy the claims of these creditors, but taking all the claims it was ascertained that some would only pay seventy-eight per centum.

It is expected that a force of three hundred more recruits (infantry and artillery) will leave the New York station for Fort Leavenworth the last of April to re-inforce the regiments destined for the Utah service. After that addition only about 200 more will be required to fill up all the regiments to their full complement of men.

The President is in no hurry to make his foreign appointments. He is for settling domestic difficulties first, relieving the deadlock of Kansas, and then inquiring into the merits of patriots who, in these perilous times, come to the rescue of the country and the Administration.

We have accounts from the capital of Mexico, to the 5th inst. It does not appear that affairs there have in any way improved. The "Extraordinary" of the 4th, represents the country to be in a most deplorable condition. The Zolozaga Government seems to be powerless to establish order.

We see by the last London Athlete that the project of a second Crystal Palace Exhibition of all nations, to take place in 1861, is on foot. The proposals, thus far considered, contemplate a universal collection of the fine arts.

Some time during Friday night, some person or persons unknown, entered the house of Thomas Miller, esq., late Postmaster, at Columbus, Ohio, and after administering chloroform to the entire family, six in number, they proceeded to search and steal.

The New York Tribune has "private and confidential" advices from Washington which fully justify the conviction that the Leecompton bill cannot pass the House of Representatives. It will either be laid on the table of the House, or so amended that its own fathers will disown it.

The Upper Mississippi is open to Keokuk. The Illinois is in good boating stage. The Missouri is rising below Lexington, with five feet in the channel; falling above that point with less than four feet on the bar.

The first freight train over the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, reached the former city on Monday evening. It was laden with grain from Isle of Wight county, Va.

The House Select Committee of Investigation on Printing, discloses the fact that the printing of the two last Congresses cost about \$4,700,000.

The tardiness of Virginia, in coming to the specie basis, is the subject of general remark.

**Telegraphic Despatches.**

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Turkish visitors were formally received by the President today who tendered to them the hospitality of the country. The Admiral replied, saying that he had been directed by his imperial master to be guided by the advice and direction of the President, and to offer a souvenir in testimony of the high regard entertained by the Sultan for the President. The President then invited his visitors to dinner on next Wednesday.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—The screw steamer George's Creek, from Baltimore, arrived this morning. She reports the Atlanta on Sunday night, with her cargo discharged, her anchor out, and gradually working off every high tide. The prospect of her being off soon was considered good.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A man having been accidentally run over by a train on the Hudson River Railroad this morning, and killed, a riotous scene among the Irish laborers. The police were beaten off with stones by the rioters who numbered some 5,000 men. Another train was also attacked with showers of stones and great excitement prevailed. It has however since abated.

ROCHESTER, March 18.—A heavy gale of wind passed over this city last night unroofing houses, blowing down steeples, &c. There was also much damage done in this vicinity. The telegraph lines west and south are down. There is also a flood in the Genesee river which is doing considerable damage.

ALBANY, March 18.—In the Assembly after morning session to-day, high words were exchanged between Messrs. Delancy and Chatfield. But in the view of the present state of the Union, and the fact that the former has been declared to be a traitor, and held him till he becomes black in the face. The bystanders prevented further blows but they were parted with much difficulty.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The Leavenworth correspondent of the Leader says that the Free State vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, of Kansas, in that city, amounted to 650 against 1,196 polled for State officers on January 4th last.

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**The Florida War.**

JACKSONVILLE, March 11.—Major Rector has succeeded in inducing Billy Bowlegs, Jumper, and several of the principal men of the tribe, to come and hold a "talk" at Jacksonville. Bowlegs is disposed to emigrate, and take with him all he can influence to go. Major Rector is sanguine of success in his negotiations.

Col. Garret, Creek Agent, and Mr. Johnson, are on their way to Washington, to perfect some necessary arrangements previous to the Indians leaving Florida.

The Indians wish to see the money promised them in case of removal; to procure which is the object of Major Rector's visit. Assinwah, the elder, is wounded. He will meet the delegation to negotiate in behalf of Sam Jones's party, as soon as he can travel.

The friendly Indians, in their scouts, failed to find the hostile Indians. The latter found the white flag, and came into camp without solicitation. This fact augurs well for a favorable result.

**Texas—Its Future.**

It is obvious to be seen that before the lapse of many years, Texas will be the leading State of the South, if not of the entire Confederacy.

Within its embrace lies an empire of the most fertile land on the globe—land which, as well from position of climate as from its own fecund soil, is capable of yielding every variety and any excess of vegetable product, whether for the comfort or the luxury of man. Cotton and sugar—those prime necessities of civilization—are the staple articles of its agricultural wealth, and may be produced to an unlimited amount. Wheat, maize, and the other crops of more temperate regions, may be cultivated with equal success in the higher latitudes of the State. Its pasturage is absolutely exhaustless. Indeed, there is scarcely any product, either of the temperate or tropical zone, to which it is not adapted in respect both of soil and climate.

The Southern boundary of Texas is washed by the waters of the Mexican Gulf; on either side its frontier is protected by a considerable river, and its interior is intersected by streams which suffice as well for purposes of irrigation as of commercial transportation.

Texas enjoys, moreover, a peculiar felicity of position, by reason of its vicinity to the great Valley of the Mississippi, its contiguity to the mineral resources of Mexico, and its possession of the most direct and practicable highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific—between Europe and Asia. In respect of climate it is the Italy, in respect of the agricultural, commercial, and political advantages of its situation, it is the Turkey of America.

The moral characteristics of Texas furnish an equally sure presage of its future grandeur. Its people are of a adventurous, enterprising, and energetic race. Reared in the school of adversity, they delight to grapple with difficulties. As their liberties were purchased by their blood, so they are not apt to be indifferent to any encroachment upon their rights and independence. With the hardy virtues of a primitive civilization, they combine the arts and address of more settled and cultivated communities.

Starting with these incomparable advantages, Texas is pushing forward in the career of material and moral development with unparalleled energy and success. Her population increases at a ratio which will stand comparison even with the fugacious growth of many States in the Northwest. Her land is rapidly rising in value. Her agricultural productions increase with astonishing rapidity. She is constructing railways, improving navigation, establishing schools, endowing colleges, fostering commerce, stimulating agriculture, propagating Christianity, and by every other agency of development and education, rapidly rising to a level with the most prosperous and powerful members in the Confederacy. She will soon attain that eminence, but her flight will be still upward and onward, until she is everywhere recognized as the Empire State of the Union—This is the evident destiny of Texas.

There was a time when the South exhibited less interest in the growth and progress of Texas; for there was a time when the malign influence of some and the craven spirit of compromise, dominated its councils and directed its policy. There was a time even when the South feared lest perdition Texas would apostatize from the alliance of the slave-holding States.

But Houston's ascendancy is overthrown, the spirit of truckling subservience has been exorcised, and Texas now marches in the very van of the Southern States. Whether in respect of personal ability or political principle, her representatives in Congress will compare with the delegation from any other Southern State. Her domestic administration is under the control of an Executive and a Legislature by whom the policy of the Commonwealth is strenuously directed to the end of extending and consolidating the interests of the State. Her laws are interpreted by a judiciary who work in harmony with the Southern purposes of her Governor and her popular representatives. Her press is equally able and active in imparting a proper tone to public opinion; while among her sons many such gallant spirits as Wigfall are employing the arts of eloquence to inculcate the lessons of an elevated and enlightened patriotism.

All this physical effort, intellectual activity, and moral improvement, can realize but one result, and that is, to elevate Texas to a pre-eminence among the States of the Confederacy, and to invest her with the powers and responsibilities of leader of the South—Richmond South.

**Suspension of the Banks.**

We believe the entire country is anxiously looking to the Legislature for some relief from the present state of bank suspension. Shall the country be disappointed? A more unwise policy than that which postponed resumption until next November, in our judgment, never met the sanction of a deliberative body.

Indeed, if we are correctly informed, the banks themselves ask no such favor from the hands of the Legislature. The old banks, especially, declare their readiness to resume at once.

It is a shame and a disgrace upon the reputation of the State, that we should tolerate ourselves in the condition of a degraded nation. But in the view of the present state of the Union, and the fact that the former has been declared to be a traitor, and held him till he becomes black in the face. The bystanders prevented further blows but they were parted with much difficulty.

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**Sentences on Bank Directors.**

When the jury agreed upon their verdict finding all the directors of the Royal British Bank guilty, and recommending four of them, Messrs. Stapleton, Kennedy, Owen and MacLeod to mercy, the following proceedings took place:

LORD CAMPBELL.—Mr. Atherton, do you pray judgment? I am prepared to deliver judgment.

MR. ATHERTON.—As your Lordship is prepared, I pray judgment.

LORD CAMPBELL.—Perhaps it will be better if I take till Monday morning.

MR. SERJEANT SHEE said the defendants could then submit all their cases.

MR. KENNEDY said he wished to move for a new trial.

Upon this Lord Campbell said he would pronounce judgment at once; and the defendants were all called to take their places on the floor of the court.

LORD CAMPBELL said, I shall first pronounce upon you, Humphrey Brown, Edward Edsall, and Hugh Innes Cameron. After a long and, I hope, impartial trial, you have been convicted by a jury of your country, upon the clearest evidence, of an infamous crime. You were charged with conspiring to deceive and defraud the shareholders of the bank to which you belonged by false representations; and it is clear that you did so. I acquit you of having originated this bank with the fraudulent intent to cheat the public, but it is now demonstrated that for years you have carried on a system of deliberate fraud, and fabricated documents, for the purpose of deceiving the public for your own direct, or indirect, benefit. It would be a disgrace to the law of any country if this were not a crime to be punished. It is not a mere breach of contract with the shareholders or customers of the bank; but it is a criminal conspiracy to do what inevitably leads to great public mischief, in the ruin of families, and reducing the widow and orphan from affluence to destitution. I regret to say that in mitigation of your offence it was said that it was a common practice.

Unfortunately, a laxity has been introduced into certain commercial dealings, not from any defect in the law, but from the law not being put in force; and practices have been adopted, without bringing a consciousness of shame, and I fear without much loss of character among those of whom they associate. It is now a stop should be put to such a system, and this information was properly filed by the government, and the jury have properly found you guilty. I hope it will now be known that such practices are illegal, and will not only give rise to punishment, but that no length of investigation, to intricacies of accounts, and no devices will be able to shield such practices. On account of this being the first prosecution of this nature, I pronounce a milder sentence than I otherwise should; but the mildest sentence that I can pronounce upon you, Humphrey Brown, Edward Edsall, and Hugh Innes Cameron, is that you be imprisoned in the Queen's Prison for five years.

Richard Hartley Kennedy, the jury have recommended you to mercy, and I think there are grounds which justified them in coming to that conclusion; but still there is strong evidence against you. That paper for which the jury sent shows that, though you were a respectable member of society, and filled creditably the office of sheriff, you lent yourself to this deception. You did not derive any personal advantage from it, but it is clear to my mind that when you joined in that last report you were fully aware that the bank was insolvent, and you knew it to be false. The lightest sentence I can give you is nine months' imprisonment in the Queen's prison.

William Daniel Owen, the jury have found that you also had a guilty knowledge of the insolvency of the bank when you concurred in that report and balance sheet, and I cannot say they were wrong, for you had long been a director, and had ample means of information, and several papers read show that. Therefore, though I think you are less guilty, you must be imprisoned for six months.

Henry Dunning Macleod, the jury, who are the proper judges of the facts, have found you also guilty. The sentence upon you is that you be imprisoned for three months.

John Stapleton, the jury have found you guilty; but I cannot conscientiously order you to do more than pay a fine of 1s. to Her Majesty and be discharged.

Mr. Kennedy applied that execution of the sentence might be deferred till Monday, in order that arrangements might be made.

LORD CAMPBELL.—I will not delay execution of the sentence for a single moment.—(Applause.)—London Times.

**Winchester.**

In a recent visit to Winchester, we were led to contract her present with her former prosperity. Formerly, all was life and bustle in its fullest extent, but now she presents a rather gloomy aspect. This, however, is to be accounted for in many respects. The pressure of the times, together with the diversion of trade and travel and the exhaustion or disposition of the products of the soil. As Spring advances, however, a renewal of business is anticipated.

The "Taylor Hotel," has gone into the hands of Mr. Sanders, formerly of Alexandria.

The "Old Union" is now used as a Boarding house, and would present a gloomy front, but for the sweet smiles of the Fair Sex who may be seen there.

Most of the old Depot warehouses are closed—or occupied in mechanical pursuits. But many think "there is a good time coming."—(Charleston Free Press.)

**THE GREAT BOOK OF THE DAY**

**FRECH'S Book and Periodical Depot.**  
Sartorius, a Tale of Norway, by J. A. Maitland, author of the "Watchman," "The Wanderer," "Diary of an Old Doctor," "The Lawyer's Story," complete in one large volume, handsomely bound in cloth, \$1.25; paper covers two volumes, \$1. Hear what Washington Irving says of this work:  
Sartorius, Sartorius, Nov. 1st, 1857.—My Dear Friend: According to promise, I have read "Sartorius," and now will give you my opinion of the book in a word. It is highly creditable to your genius. It is excellent, all in all, the best novel issued from the American press for some years past. It must certainly meet with success. I will do my best for you. You ought to clear, at least, \$4,000 or \$5,000 by it. I have written to Murray, of London, and he has agreed to publish it in England, and I have advised him to reprint the book there, and have assured him that he ought to send the author £200 sterling for the privilege of printing the work in England. You may use this when the book comes out. With the greatest esteem, I am your friend, WASHINGTON IRVING.

Christy and White's Ethiopian Melodies, containing about three hundred of the most popular and approved Ethiopian Melodies ever written, come in one volume, price 75 cts. The Student's Magazine, or Monthly Extracts of Select Passages from the works of the most eminent authors of all times, price 8 cts. Hall's Journal of Health for February, 1858. Eclectic Magazine for March, 50 cts.

**BERKLEY & SHACKLETT** are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, to which they invite the attention of purchasers generally.

**FLOWER SEED**—600 papers FLOWER SEED, assorted, received from Landre & Co. for sale by JOHN LEADBEATER & SON, 3 mo 20

**STABLE'S OLD STAND.**

**THE GIANT OF THE MONTHLIES**

**FOR APRIL, at FRECH'S Book and Periodical Depot.**

Harper's Magazine for April, is truly a splendid number, and of 48 pages, containing Godley's Lady's Book for April, contains a magnificent colored Fashion Plate—a great variety of patterns for Needle Work, besides a choice variety of reading matter, 25 cts.

Constantly receiving, new Books and Magazines.

**LINSEED OIL**—A full supply, just received, of all grades, and Zinc Paint, Patent Driers, Chrome Green, &c., for sale, by J. LEADBEATER & SON, 3 mo 20

**STABLE'S OLD STAND.**

**Burr and Hamilton.**

The Hon. Rufus Choate delivered a lecture on Thursday evening last, before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. The subject of his discourse was "Hamilton and Burr." A very large audience was in attendance, comprising many of the most distinguished men in Massachusetts. The Boston Courier contains a concise and very satisfactory synopsis of this great oration. We extract the following:

The lecturer proceeded to speak of the life of Aaron Burr, representing it as having begun and ended in 1775 and left in 1797. In those four years he rose to the command of a regiment, and in great capacity overcame the British in New York, and in New Jersey. Everywhere he was equally himself. Everywhere he was more than a match for the force of foes. Everywhere he was unsleeping, skilful and brave, and this is all that must remain. That life so prolonged, so selfless, so active, so thriving with the heated fervor of egotism, to these dimensions must come at last. His unsuccessful struggle in politics and the duel with Hamilton completed his ruin; as a public man he is heard of no more.

He may have loved his daughter, and kept some friendships, but he had no regard for the spirit of humanity, or for any solemn possibility of life. He spared neither man in his anger, nor woman in his love, nor the Union in his ambition. *Adieu omnia amara.* Let us observe him no longer and pass on.

The life of Hamilton was brilliant, splendid, grand, and melancholy, beginning when he addressed the people of New York in the great fields of 1774, and ending when Federalism, went down as a national party for the first and last time in 1801.

In his services in the field of war, in preparing the intellect of America for a separation from England, in forming and administering our own government, and in then descending to the capacity of a private citizen, he has been everywhere regarded as the foremost of our great men. All the lessons of war he knew by heart, having learnt them in the military family